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FLOSY CLAIMS SUPPORT OF FEDERAL ARMY UNITS SHALIZI LEAVES CAIRO

CAIRO, August 29, (AP).—A spokesman for FLOSY (Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen), one of the main Aden nationalist organisations, claimed here Monday that units of the South Arabian Federal Army had joined FLOSY to take over control of several sultanates in Aden's interior.

He also said FLOSY leaders were unable to meet the chairman of the UN mission on Aden, Abdul Sattar Shalizi of Afghanistan, who arrived in Cairo Saturday specifically to confer with the FLOSY leadership.

"All leading members of FLOSY are at present in Yemen attending a conference to draw up the constitution for the Arab South. We informed them of Shalizi's arrival in Cairo, but

have not received a reply, the spokesman said.

Shalizi returned Monday to Geneva.

During his stay Shalizi conferred with UAR Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Zayat and Arab League Assistant Secretary-General Sayed Nofal.

Informed sources said both told Shalizi he should confer with FLOSY representatives and that the British should leave Aden to allow the people to determine their own future.

Meanwhile Abdulkawy Mackaw, secretary-general of FLOSY, said in Sana that efforts have been made for FLOSY to unite with its rival, the National Liberation Front (NLF).

Mackaw is reported to have said in an interview that within two weeks both organisations could reach a pact in the struggle against Britain and the Sultans.

"Before our independence, Britain tries to create a case of civil war in South Arabia. We need to cooperate instead of fighting each other," Mackaw is reported to have said.

Israel Blamed For Repatriation Block

AMMAN, Aug. 29, (AP).—The Ministerial Committee for Refugee Affairs in Jordan in a statement Monday pointed to an "approaching bitter winter" and charged that the procedures insisted on by Israel were responsible for the failure of all enlightened refugees to return to their homes of the West Bank of the River Jordan.

The refugee movement across the river fell to a trickle Monday as the operation approached the conclusion decreed by Israel for August 31.

Red Cross officials said the small number going across the two repatriation bridges to their homes was caused by the inability to round up all members of approved families in time. If one member of a family is absent when the call comes, the entire family insists on remaining, they said.

It is now certain that the operation, mounted at great cost and labour, will be a failure for Jordanians, Red Cross officials and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

With only two days remaining, it appears that barely one-tenth of the refugees registered for return will actually be repatriated.

Agreement Signed For Soviet Wheat

KABUL, Aug. 29, (Bakhtar).—An agreement on the delivery of 50,000 tons of wheat from the Soviet Union was signed here yesterday between the Food Procurement Department and the economic commercial councillor of the Soviet embassy in Kabul.

Under the agreement deliveries will start after two weeks and will be completed in consignments of 10,000 tons in four months.

RED CROSS PARLIAMENT CONVENES

THE HAGUE, Aug. 29, (DPA).—A series of Red Cross meetings will open Tuesday to discuss major humanitarian problems, including aid to displaced persons in the Middle East, Vietnam and Africa.

The meeting will be highlighted by a gathering of the Red Cross Parliament—the Board of the National Red Cross, Red Crescent and Red Lion and Sun Societies—September 5-9.

Afghanistan is represented at the meeting by Dr. Abdul Samad Hamed, secretary general, and Dr. A.B. Burakzai, head of the health services of the Afghan Red Crescent Society.

Most of the 106 national societies which are members of the League are expected to be represented by more than 400 delegates.

In addition to displaced persons, the board has on its agenda the planning of relief in disaster-prone areas, the improvement of health and development of Red Cross activities in developing countries, and financing the league's growing activities in these fields.

A number of Red Cross committee and commission meetings will precede the meeting of the board.

Reception Held For Iranian Minister

By A Staff Writer
Minister of Information and Culture Abdul Rauf Benawa gave dinner in the Spozhmai Cafe Kargha, last night in honour of Iranian Minister of Information and Culture Jawad Mansoor.

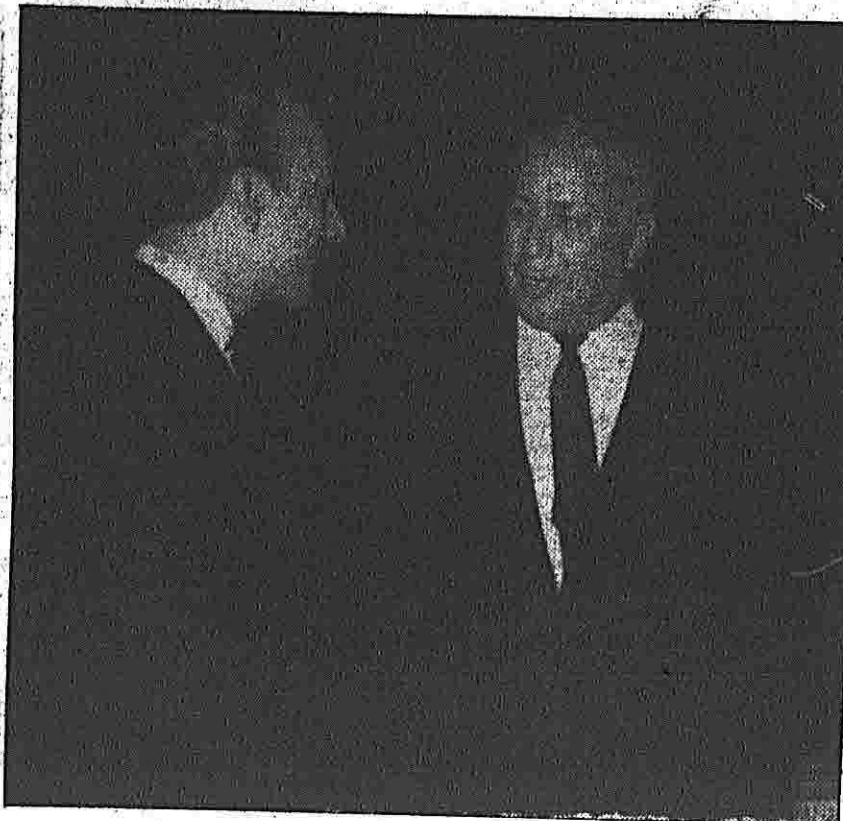
The reception was attended by Minister of the Interior Eng. Ahmadullah, Minister of Public Works Eng. Masa, Minister Without Portfolio Dr. Mohammad Anas, President of the Tribal Affairs Department Mohammad Khalid Roshan, some deputy ministers, high-ranking officials and the Iranian ambassador and embassy officials.

The Iranian artists who have come to Kabul for Jashen festivities and Afghan artists of the culture department of the Ministry of Information and Culture also participated.

The Afghan artists sang several compositions by the famous Irani poet, Rahee, who was also present at the reception. Rahee is here for Jashen at the invitation of the Ministry of Information and Culture.

Khyal, Rokhshana, Zaland, Zheela, Naheed, and Awal Meer were among the most popular singers of the evening "Kabooter Safede man (My White Dove)" an Iranian composition sung by Rokhshana, was among the best liked.

Elahe, the famous Iranian singer, sang towards the end of the programme. One of her songs was Selsela Mo ("The Curly haired"), an Afghan composition.



Afghan and Iranian ministers of Information conferring at last night's reception in Spozhmai Restaurant.

Commerce Ministry To Set Up Cold Storage Plants For Fruits

By A Staff Writer
A handbook issued by the Ministry of Commerce on the agricultural and industrial exhibition at the Jashen grounds gives an idea of the ministry's plans to increase Afghanistan's exports.

The ministry says that in the next five years—that is, in the Third Five Year Plan period—a number of short-term projects needing comparatively little investment and yielding quick results, will be launched in the private sector. It expresses the hope that those interested will get in touch with the ministry, which will provide all assistance to them.

The new plants and factories, the ministry hopes, will produce more and better goods for export and earn more foreign exchange. The experience of the ministry in recent years shows that with improvements in the method of sorting, packing and washing, such traditional export items as karakul pelts, carpets and raisins will earn more money.

The ministry plans to offer cold storage facilities for fruit to be sold abroad. Cold storage plants are to be built in several areas and 21 trucks equipped with refrigerators, each capable of transporting 10 tons of fruit, will be bought in the next five years.

Now fruit exports suffer 20 to 40 per cent damage in storage and transit. With the new facilities it is expected that a ton of fruit will yield \$180-220, as against the present \$140-150.

According to the ministry's estimates, \$850,000 and Af. 3,760,000 will be needed for the cold storage plants and \$735,000 for the trucks.

The ministry is planning to build five raisin cleaning plants—two in Kabul, two in Balkh and one in Kandahar.

Afghanistan exports between 20,000 and 27,000 tons of raisins a year. With the installation of these plants, the yield per ton is expected to rise by \$40.

To start with, the plants will have a capacity of 17,000 tons. The estimated cost is \$528,200 and Af. 31 million. Electrification of the plants will cost \$50,000.

The ministry has also plans to establish sorting and packing units for casings and carpet washing plants.

Home Briefs

KABUL, Aug. 29, (Bakhtar).—The Ariana wrestling team yesterday won 18-6 against an Indian team at the Ghazi Stadium.

Their Royal Highness Prince Mohammad Nader, Prince Mirwais and Prince Lailuma, Court Minister Ali Mohammad and some cabinet members were among the thousands who watched the bouts.

KABUL, Aug. 29, (Bakhtar).—Pashtoonistan poets and writers who are here at the invitation of the Pashto Academy for Jashen were the guests of honours at a reception given by the Education Ministry last night in the Information and Culture Ministry Club.

Minister Without Portfolio Abdul Rauf Benawa, Tribal Affairs Department President Mohammad Khalid Roshan, and some Kabul writers and poets were among those who attended the reception.

KABUL, Aug. 29:—Ahlman Academy, a private international school located in Kart-i-Seh, is celebrating its 10th birthday this fall. Started in the late fall of 1957 the school has grown from a student body of 37 to an enrollment of 160. Through the years the Academy has performed a community and country-wide service by providing education for many students whose parents participate in various projects and programmes in this country.

Johnson Hails New Monetary Agreement Of "Group Of 10"

WASHINGTON, August 29, (AP).—President Johnson Monday hailed the new monetary agreement hammered out over the weekend in London as the "greatest forward step in world financial cooperation" in two decades.

He said although details of the plan are primarily the concern of money experts, the basic agreement and what it represents advances the welfare of all Americans.

"Certainly no human being today can fully appraise the potential of this new development in the international monetary field," Johnson said in an impromptu White House news conference. "But we can be sure that this agreement will stand out in the history of international monetary cooperation."

Johnson met newsmen briefly after conferring with Secretary of the Treasury Henry H. Fowler, Chairman William McChesney Martin Jr. of the Federal Reserve Board and Frederic L. Deming.

They returned from London only shortly before meeting the President. At the London meeting, 10 leading Western industrial nations agreed on the outlines of a plan to create new international money to keep the gears of world trade well lubricated in the future.

Johnson also said the United States remains unquestionably committed to buy and sell gold for dollars at \$35 an ounce, a policy in effect for three decades.

He said gold and the world's money market can now reflect a new sense of confidence because of the London agreement.

Fowler said much work remains to be done before the agreement can become effective. It must now be approved by the International Monetary Fund at next month's meeting in Rio de Janeiro, must then be drafted in legal form and ratified by participating countries.

According to DPA Fowler said the new facility will provide the means for a steady increase of global reserves to stimulate continued

growth of trade and development.

Fowler said, "We think the expansion of world trade and investment will be progressively hampered unless world deserves grow." Therefore, he said, the present system for supplying additional reserves to monetary systems does not seem satisfactory in the long run.

Khartoum Summit To Consider Removal Of Foreign Bases

By A Staff Writer
A vital Arab summit conference opens here today to debate ways of removing the consequences of Israeli aggression.

The heads of state of 13 Arab countries or their representatives will meet here in the Republican Palace on the banks of the Blue Nile. The meeting is expected to start at 9:30 p.m. Afghan Standard Time.

President Bourguiba of Tunisia has already announced he cannot come for health reasons. Prime Minister Houari Boumedienne of Algeria has decided not to attend and it is not known whether President At-tassi of Syria will come or not. The kings of Libya and Morocco are also not attending.

The summit will consider recommendations, drawn up by two-day foreign ministers' conference here, calling for concerted Arab military, political and economic efforts to wipe out the consequences of June 5 Israeli aggression.

Stringent security precautions are in force and Sudanese Army Sappers with mine detectors today searched the route—along the banks of the Blue Nile—to be taken by the

visiting statesmen when they gather at the Republican Palace.

This first full-scale Arab summit since the Middle East war will consider draft recommendations covering means to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression, the removal of all foreign bases from Arab soil and Arab diplomatic and political unity in the international affairs.

Parallel with the summit will be a series of meetings between King Faisal of Saudi Arabia and President Nasser of the UAR to seek agreement on a Sudanese plan to end the five-year-old Yemeni civil war.

Algerian Prime Minister Abdel Aziz Bouteflika, who left Algiers Monday to head the Algerian delegation, said in a statement the fact that he was going meant that his Prime Minister would not be attending. He gave no further explanation.

Algeria has consistently urged a state of permanent Arab belligerency against Israel.

Hundreds Of Shells Hit Four US Bases

SAIGON, Aug. 29, (Reuter).—Hundreds of rounds of shells and rockets poured into four U.S. Marine bases yesterday, killing 10 Americans and wounding 116.

A U.S. spokesman here said it was the second consecutive day of intensive attacks against military bases in South Vietnam. It was thought yesterday's artillery attacks came from guns based in North Vietnam.

Officials here were still counting losses from Sunday's Viet Cong mortar attacks, which ranged the length of the country, killing at least 62 Vietnamese and wounding 256. American losses were one killed and 22 wounded.

In a shore-to-ship gunnery duel yesterday, North Vietnamese batteries firing from the demilitarized zone, hit the U.S. destroyer Du Pont four times, the spokesman said. One American was killed and three wounded.

The 7th Fleet destroyer was hit while firing at targets inside the zone. As the Du Pont weaved through the exploding shells from the shore, she swung her guns around and hit the battery with 21 shells, the spokesman said.

Damage to the destroyer was light and damage to the shore battery unknown the spokesman said.

American aircraft flew 118 missions over North Vietnam Sunday, attacking supply lines, storage areas and defensive sites but kept well clear of Hanoi, the spokesman said. The nearest raid to the North Vietnamese capital was on a barracks complex 25 miles (40 km) west of Hanoi.

In other ground action 15 Vietnamese died and 18 were wounded when the Viet Cong machine-gunned a hamlet in Binh Dinh province, 270 miles (430 km) northeast of here, a government spokesman said. The U.S. spokesman said that five

Marines were killed and 10 wounded by booby traps in a search for Viet Cong two miles (3 km) from Hoi An, scene of a heavy mortar attack yesterday.

Giant B-52 bombers yesterday returned to the demilitarized zone to try to silence the North Vietnamese artillery in the area.

The artillery and rocket attacks on the four Marine bases destroyed three helicopters, damaged another 14 and crippled two huge transports. They also set alight a fuel dump at the big American forward division base at Dong Ha, eight miles (12 km) south of the demilitarized zone, the spokesman said.

He said it was believed the North Vietnamese had fired across the buffer zone with massive 152 mm shells—the biggest so far used by them along the zone.

The guns fired 107 lb (49 kg.) shells across 17 miles (27 km) of countryside, bringing Don Ha well within range, the spokesman added.

Maiwandwal Doing Fine After Surgery

KABUL, Aug. 29, (Bakhtar).—Prime Minister Maiwandwal, who was operated on Sunday night for an intestinal blockage is in satisfactory condition, according to medical bulletin released this noon by the Ebn Sina Hospital.

This morning the doctors attending the Prime Minister held a meeting to discuss his condition. The meeting was also attended by Dr. Valinkov and Dr. Mit, Soviet physicians who are here for consultation on Maiwandwal's treatment, and Dr. Jacques Rwa, head of the French medical team here.

Maiwandwal spent a restful night and his pulse, temperature and blood pressure were normal.

Their Royal Highness Prince Ahmad Shah, Prince Mohammad Daud Pashtoonyar, Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi and Sardar Abdul Wali yesterday went to Ebn Sina Hospital and expressed their wishes for Maiwandwal's quick recovery.

Wolesi Jirgah President Dr. Abdul Zaher, Court Minister Ali Mohammad, Parliament members and high ranking officials and the Iranian Minister of Information Jawad Mansur, who was just back from a visit to Bamian and Bande Amir, also went to the hospital and signed the special book opened there.

President of the Journalists Association M.S. Rahgozar, and Deputy Education Minister Dr. M. Akram also sent messages to the hospital on behalf of newspapermen and educators wishing a quick recovery for the prime minister.

UN Council Sends Letter To Muller

UNITED NATIONS, Aug. 29, (AP).—The UN council for southwest Africa asked South Africa Monday to say what steps it proposes to facilitate the transfer of the territory to UN administration.

In a letter approved by the Council and addressed to the South African Foreign Minister Hilgard Muller, the Council said it "would appreciate" an early answer so that it may prepare its report to the next regular session of the General Assembly, convening Sept. 19.

The Council, made up of 11 members, was established by a special session of the assembly earlier this year. It was given the job of administering South-West Africa and leading the territory to independence.

The territory, a former German colony has been under South African administration since the end of world war one under an old League of Nations mandate. The Assembly last fall declared that mandate terminated and placed responsibility for the territory under the United Nations.

South Africa has contended that the action terminating the mandate was invalid and it has vowed to fight any UN effort to take over South-West Africa.

It was considered unlikely that South Africa would reply to the letter.

Wilson Takes Over Economic Portfolio

LONDON, Aug. 29, (AP).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson Monday night took personal command of Britain's economic affairs in the most extensive government shakeup since Labour won power in 1964.

The British leader sacked or dropped five ministers, including two members of his 21-member cabinet. He announced 17 other changes and appointments.

The main changes: —Herbert Bowden quit as Commonwealth secretary to become chairman of the Independent Television Authority.

—Douglas Jay was dismissed as president of the Board of Trade. He had been cool to Britain's projected entry into the European Common Market. Anthony Crossland, formerly education minister, takes over.



THE KABUL TIMES

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Food For Thought

Which of us is not forever a stranger and alone?

—Thomas Wolfe

ARAB SUMMIT IN KHAR TOUM

Prospects for the success of the 13-nation Arab summit conference opening in the Sudanese capital today appear to be very bright. The conference was preceded by two foreign ministers conferences also held in Khartoum, and a conference of Arab transport and oil ministers held in Baghdad. All these parleys were held to pave the way for an eventual summit, the first to be held since 1965.

The primary purpose of the summit is to find out a formula for a United Arab policy to eliminate the consequences of Israeli aggression. Various ideas have been forwarded for the realisation of this goal ranging from economic boycott of countries supporting Israel to the formation of an Arab fighting fund and establishment of a united command of all Arab forces. According to press reports from Cairo, Sudanese President Ismail al Azhari will propose to the Arab summit meeting unification of the armed forces of all 13 Arab League countries. This unification may well last even after the consequences of the June 5 Israeli aggression have been eliminated until the whole question of Palestine Arab refugees has been settled.

The main question is, can this sort of unification be brought about? At the outset one may say that it is not very easy. In addition to the question of which country or person will lead such a united command, there are some inter-Arab differences which have to be settled, possibly at the summit conference table itself. The most important question of this nature is that of Yemen, which has caused differences between the United Arab Republic and Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia is backing the royalist

elements in Yemen, while the UAR backs the republican regime headed by Abdullah al Salal. Several Arab leaders have been active recently trying to bring about an accord between the UAR and Saudi Arabian leaders on the issue of Yemen. Iraqi President Abdul Rahman Aref flew to Saudi Arabia last week to mediate on the issue. This was in response to an open pledge he had made earlier that he will use his good office to solve the Yemeni crisis in a bid to close the Arab ranks against Israel.

Sudan's Premier Mohammad Ahmad Mahgoub paid a flying visit to Cairo last week to present a Sudanese plan for a settlement in Yemen to UAR President Gamal Abdel Nasser, although details of the Sudanese proposal have not been released. They may include the replacement of the 40,000 man UAR force in Yemen by a tripartite force to prevent a military vacuum in the event of a UAR withdrawal.

Following these activities there were reports of a tentative agreement reached between the UAR and Saudi Arabia on Yemen. Details of the agreement are expected to be discussed at the Khartoum summit.

All this optimism has, however, somewhat dimmed by Yemeni President Abdullah al Salal's statement that no agreement reached between Saudi and UAR leaders will be binding as far as he is concerned; such an agreement would be interference in the internal affairs of his country, he said. He also warned that he will walk out of the summit should the Yemeni issue be put on the agenda.

It is to be hoped that a clash is avoided on this vital issue in the interest of preserving Arab unity. We hope the Arab leaders will forget minor differences among themselves in the face of the greater threat to their survival.

HOME PRESS AT A GLANCE

Yesterday's *Isiah* carried an editorial welcoming the decision of the Ministry of Information and Culture to establish the Afghan Academy. The step will facilitate greater coordination in the activities of those departments engaged in similar work, such as the Afghan Historical Society, the Public Library, the Book Publishing Institute, the Encyclopedia Department and the Pashto Language Popularisation Department. All these departments carry out research in the nation's history, culture and language. Now that all of them will operate under a single organisation, there is bound to be greater efficiency in each department's work and greater cooperation between all of them.

It is interesting to note that the Ministry has not asked the government for any additional funds for the Academy, the paper added. *Anis* in one of its editorials yesterday also welcomed the establishment of the Afghan Academy. The Academy can render commendable services in reviving the nation's history and culture as well as in providing useful books, for which there is a great need.

In another editorial in the same issue, the paper touched on the industrial goods displayed at the Jashen grounds. The editorial praised the variety of goods on display and especially emphasised the quality of textile products. One really is pleasantly surprised at the improvement in design and quality of the materials shown over last year. However, the editorial said, experience shows that all these beautiful designs and excellent quality textiles exhibited at Jashen are seldom available in the market after the festival is over. This is somewhat disappointing to potential customers and rather bad publicity for the producers.

Every producer should be interested in gaining the confidence of his customers. This is especially important when there are so many competing producers, as is the case of textiles. We only recently heard

about the establishment of a number of textile plants in the capital and some of the provinces. Pretty soon these plants will be commissioned and start production.

This means that the Afghan Textile Company will no longer have a monopoly. It is, therefore, essen-

tial for the Afghan Textile Company and other textile manufacturers to prepare for this eventuality and try to convince customers of their intent to supply their sales outlets with all the materials which they displayed at Jashen, the paper said.

World Press

Newsweek magazine said that Israel will not court-martial the pilots and seamen who participated in the attack on the U.S. technical and research ship *Liberty* on June 8.

The ship was attacked by Israeli jets and torpedo boats at the height of the Middle East war, 15 miles off the UAR coast. Thirty-four Americans were killed and 170 injured in the attack.

The magazine said an Israeli court of inquiry had concluded that the *Liberty* was attacked because it resembled a UAR supply ship known to be in the area.

Israel apologised for the attack and offered compensation.

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on June 14 that the United States would file damage claims against Israel as a result of the deaths, injuries and damage caused.

The Peking *People's Daily* urged the Indian people "to fight for their complete liberation" and declared "revolution can change everything in India".

An article signed by "Commentator" which usually means a high-ranking Chinese communist party official, said:

"The serious food shortage in India is entirely the result of the dark rule of the reactionary Congress government. At home, that government preserves the feudal system and develops bureaucratic capitalism, mercilessly exploiting and oppressing the Indian people.

"In foreign affairs, it hires itself out to U.S. imperialism and Soviet revisionism and follows the policy

of 'letting the wolf into the fold', selling out the national interests and bringing untold misery to the Indian people."

Pravda commentator expressed optimism on chances of international agreement on signing of a treaty banning the spread of nuclear weapons.

O. Grinev warned in the Soviet paper that a "stubborn struggle" lies ahead in 17-nation talks at Geneva based on a joint U.S.-Soviet draft treaty.

But, he added, "it is possible to break the resistance of those who are sabotaging the reaching of agreement."

Writing in the official Soviet Communist Party newspaper, *Grinev* charged that opposition to the treaty was led by West Germany.

He alleged Bonn has raised objections to the U.S.-Soviet treaty draft because West Germany does not want to be deprived of nuclear arms.

Tribune Luda of Warsaw commented on the U.S. House of Representatives resolution concerning the withdrawal of the "most favoured nations" clause in the trade with Poland. The paper said:

"The adoption by the U.S. House of Representatives of the so-called Findley amendment is one more proof that influential circles in the U.S. government are unleashing a campaign of enmity towards the socialist countries. A leading role in this action is played by those circles which call for an intensification of the barbarous bombing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Text Of Draft Nonproliferation Treaty

Editor's Note: The following is the text of the draft treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons submitted to the Geneva conference by the U.S. and the USSR.

The states concluding this treaty, hereinafter referred to as the "parties to the treaty",

Considering the devastation that would be visited upon all mankind by a nuclear war and the consequent need to make every effort to avert the danger of such a war and to take measures to safeguard the security of peoples,

Believing that the proliferation of nuclear weapons would seriously enhance the danger of nuclear war,

In conformity with resolutions of the United Nations General Assembly calling for the conclusion of an agreement on the prevention of wider dissemination of nuclear weapons,

Undertaking to cooperate in facilitating the application of International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards on peaceful nuclear activities,

Expressing their support for research, development and other efforts to further the application, within the framework of the International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards system, of the principle of safeguarding effectively the flow of sources, and special fissionable materials by use of instruments and other techniques at certain strategic points,

Affirming the principle that the benefits of peaceful applications of nuclear technology, including any technological byproducts which may be derived by nuclear-weapon states from the development of nuclear explosive devices, should be available for peaceful purposes to all parties to the treaty, whether nuclear-weapon or nonnuclear-weapon states,

Convinced that in furtherance of this principle, all parties to this treaty are entitled to participate in the fullest possible exchange of scientific information for, and to contribute alone or in cooperation with other states to, the further development of the applications of atomic energy for peaceful purposes,

Declaring their intention that potential benefits from any peaceful applications of nuclear explosions should be available through appropriate international procedures to nonnuclear-weapon states party to this treaty on a nondiscriminatory basis and that the charge to such parties for the explosive devices used should be as low as possible and exclude any charge for research and development,

Declaring their intention to achieve at the earliest possible date the cessation of the nuclear arms race,

Urging the cooperation of all states in the attainment of this objective,

Desiring to further the easing of international tension and the strengthening of trust between states in order to facilitate the cessation of the manufacture of nuclear weapons, the liquidation of all their existing stockpiles, and the elimination from national arsenals of nuclear weapons and the means of their delivery pursuant to a treaty on general and complete disarmament under strict and effective international control,

Noting that nothing in this treaty affects the right of any group of states to conclude regional treaties in order to assure the total absence of nuclear weapons in their respective territories,

Have agreed as follows:

ARTICLE 1

Each nuclear-weapon state party to this treaty undertakes not to transfer to any recipient whatsoever nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; and not in any way to assist, encourage, or induce any nonnuclear-weapon state to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices, or control over such weapons or explosive devices.

ARTICLE 2

Each nonnuclear-weapon state party to this treaty undertakes not to receive the transfer from any transferor whatsoever of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices or of control over such weapons or explosive devices directly, or indirectly; not to manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices; and not to seek or receive any assistance in the manufacture of nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices.

ARTICLE 3

INSPECTION CONTROL

ARTICLE 4

Nothing in this treaty shall be interpreted as affecting the inalienable right of all the parties to the treaty to develop research, production and use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes without discrimination and in conformity with Articles 1 and 2 of this treaty, as well as the right of the parties to participate in the fullest possible exchange of information for, and to contribute alone or in cooperation with other states to, the further development of the applications of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

ARTICLE 5

1. Any party to this treaty may propose amendments to this treaty. The text of any proposed amendment shall be submitted to the depositary governments which shall circulate it to all parties to the treaty. Thereupon, if requested to do so by one-third or more of the parties to the treaty, the depositary governments shall convene a conference, to which they shall invite all the parties to the treaty, to consider such an amendment.

2. Any amendment to this treaty must be approved by a majority of the votes of all the parties to the treaty, including the votes of all nuclear-weapon states party to this treaty and all other parties which, on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency. The amendment shall enter into force for all parties upon the deposit of instruments of ratification by a majority of all the parties, including the instruments of ratification of all nuclear-weapon states party to this treaty and all other parties which,

on the date the amendment is circulated, are members of the board of governors of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

3. Five years after the entry into force of this treaty, a conference of parties to the treaty shall be held in Geneva, Switzerland, in order to review the operation of this treaty with a view to assuring that the purposes and provisions of the treaty are being realised.

ARTICLE 6

1. This treaty shall be open to all states for signature. Any state which does not sign the treaty before its entry into force in accordance with paragraph 3 of this article may accede to it at any time.

2. This treaty shall be subject to ratification by signatory states. Instruments of ratification and instruments of accession shall be deposited with the governments of which are hereby designated the depositary governments.

3. This treaty shall enter into force after its ratification by all nuclear-weapon states signatory to this treaty, and other states signatory to this treaty, and the deposit of their instruments of ratification. For the purposes of this treaty, a nuclear-weapon state is one which has manufactured and exploded a nuclear weapon or other nuclear explosive device prior to January 1, 1967.

4. For states whose instruments of ratification or accession are deposited subsequent to the entry into force of this treaty, it shall enter into force on the date of the deposit of their instruments of ratification or accession.

5. The depositary governments shall promptly inform all signatory and acceding states of the date of each signature, the date of deposit of each instrument of ratification or of accession, the date of the entry into force of this treaty, and the date of receipt of any requests for convening a conference of other parties.

6. This treaty shall be registered by the depositary governments pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

ARTICLE 7

This treaty shall be of unlimited duration.

Each party shall in exercising the national sovereignty have the right to withdraw from the treaty if it decides that extraordinary events, related to the subject matter of this treaty, have jeopardised the supreme interests of its country. It shall give notice of such withdrawal to all other parties to the treaty and to the United Nations Security Council three months in advance. Such notice shall include a statement of the extraordinary events it regards as having jeopardised its supreme interests.

ARTICLE 8

This treaty, the English, Russian, French, Spanish and Chinese texts of which are equally authentic, shall be deposited in the archives of the depositary governments. Duly certified copies of this treaty shall be transmitted by the depositary governments to the governments of the signatory and acceding states.

(U.S. SOURCES)

Open Letter On Middle East To Johnson

The following is an open letter to President Johnson by Middle East specialists in the U.S.

Dear Mr. President:

As Americans concerned with the grave consequences to our country which Soviet ascendancy in the Middle East would entail, we the undersigned voice our alarm that recent events have caused an unprecedented deterioration in American relations with a vital area of the world where the United States hitherto enjoyed friendship and prestige. There is a real and present danger of America losing the Arab world by default. We have lost China. We cannot lose the Middle East.

In order to avoid this impending disaster, we respectfully urge, Mr. President, that in facing the realities of this crisis, the United States government recognise that:

1. Peace talks between the antagonists will never occur until there is total military withdrawal from areas occupied by force of arms. Such withdrawal need invite no repetition of the recent conflict if simultaneously accompanied by a strengthened United Nations presence which we join Britain in recommending. However, contrary to the situation in 1957, this strengthened United Nations force must be present on both sides.

2. There can be no just and lasting solution of the refugee problem while the world countenances the creation of new refugees daily in a territory held by a belligerent.

3. Arab provocation cannot be condoned, yet historical perspective, we believe, will show with fearful clarity that it is no favour to Israel to allow her in the flush of short-term military victory to deepen the divisions and antagonisms which separate her from those neighbours amidst whom she must dwell. This is not the road to peace.

4. Our commitment to the political independence and territorial integrity of all nations in the area, recently reaffirmed by yourself and previously enunciated by President

Truman, President Eisenhower and President Kennedy, will lose its meaning unless it is made unmistakably clear now to all the world and the nations of the Middle East in particular that the United States will not tolerate territorial aggrandisement. We recall President Eisenhower's warning of February 20, 1957:

"Israel insists on firm guarantees as a condition to withdrawing its forces of invasion—if we agree that armed attack can properly achieve the purposes of the assailant, then I fear we will have turned back the clock of international order. We will have countenanced the use of force as a means of settling international differences and gaining national advantages—if the United Nations once admits that international disputes can be settled by using force, then we will have destroyed the very foundation of the organisation, and our best hope for establishing a real world order."

5. There are, indeed, areas of dispute which can be resolved through negotiation in a climate of clear impartiality. These include questions relating to recognition, maritime rights, borders, refugees and water distribution. But we reiterate, it is vain to hope for peace talks and settlements deriving from them as long as any antagonist enjoys the fruits of military conquest.

The loss of the Middle East would be a disaster of the first magnitude. It would open a new path to ultimate confrontation of the super powers and a graver threat than ever of universal nuclear holocaust. Pressure groups, wherever they may be and however vocal, cannot be permitted to obscure American larger interests, and transcending issues of world imperatives.

The United States, Mr. President, can assure this does not happen. Professor Hon Ruedy, department of history, Georgetown University, Professor Chrain, department of political science, Stanford University, Professor Alan Taylor, School

of International Service, American University, Professor Willard Oxtoby, department of religious studies, Yale University, Professor Herbert Huffman, department of Near Eastern studies, Johns Hopkins University, Professor Lucetta Mowry, department of religion, Wellesley College, Richard Teltie, founder of USIS in Israel, Freda Utley, author, Ronald Wolfe, American Friends of the Middle East, Richard Stearns, international affairs vice president, United States National Student Association, Fran Sakran, Lawer, author, Joseph Thompson, past director, Lutheran World Federation in the Middle East, the Rev Charles Hulac, Prairie Village, Kansas, Rabbi Elmer Berger, New Society, Professor Karl Stowasser, department of Arabic, Georgetown University, Professor Barabara Stowasser, department of Arabic, Maryland University, George Markarian, author, lecturer, humanitarian, Fred Ellinghaus Boulder, Colorado, Professor Millar Burrows, emeritus professor of Biblical theology, Yale University, Edwin Wirth, Department of State, retired, Professor George Hourani, department of history, University of Michigan, Professor Hishan Sharbi, department of history, Georgetown University, Hugh Auchincloss, Professor Richard Stevens, acting chairman, political science department, Lincoln University, A Willard Jones, past secretary, American Friends Mission, Ramallah, Jordan, Brode Anderson, formerly of Near East Christian Council for Refugee Work, Thomas Abercrombie, writer, lecturer, Professor Ernest Macarus, department of Near East languages, University of Michigan, Professor Oles Grabar, department of Near Eastern art, University of Michigan, Professor Emmett Holt, department of pediatrics, New York University, the Rev. Humphrey Walz, Minister of public relations, United Presbyterian Synod of New York, Professor James Alvin Sanders, department of Old Testament studies, Union Theological Seminary.

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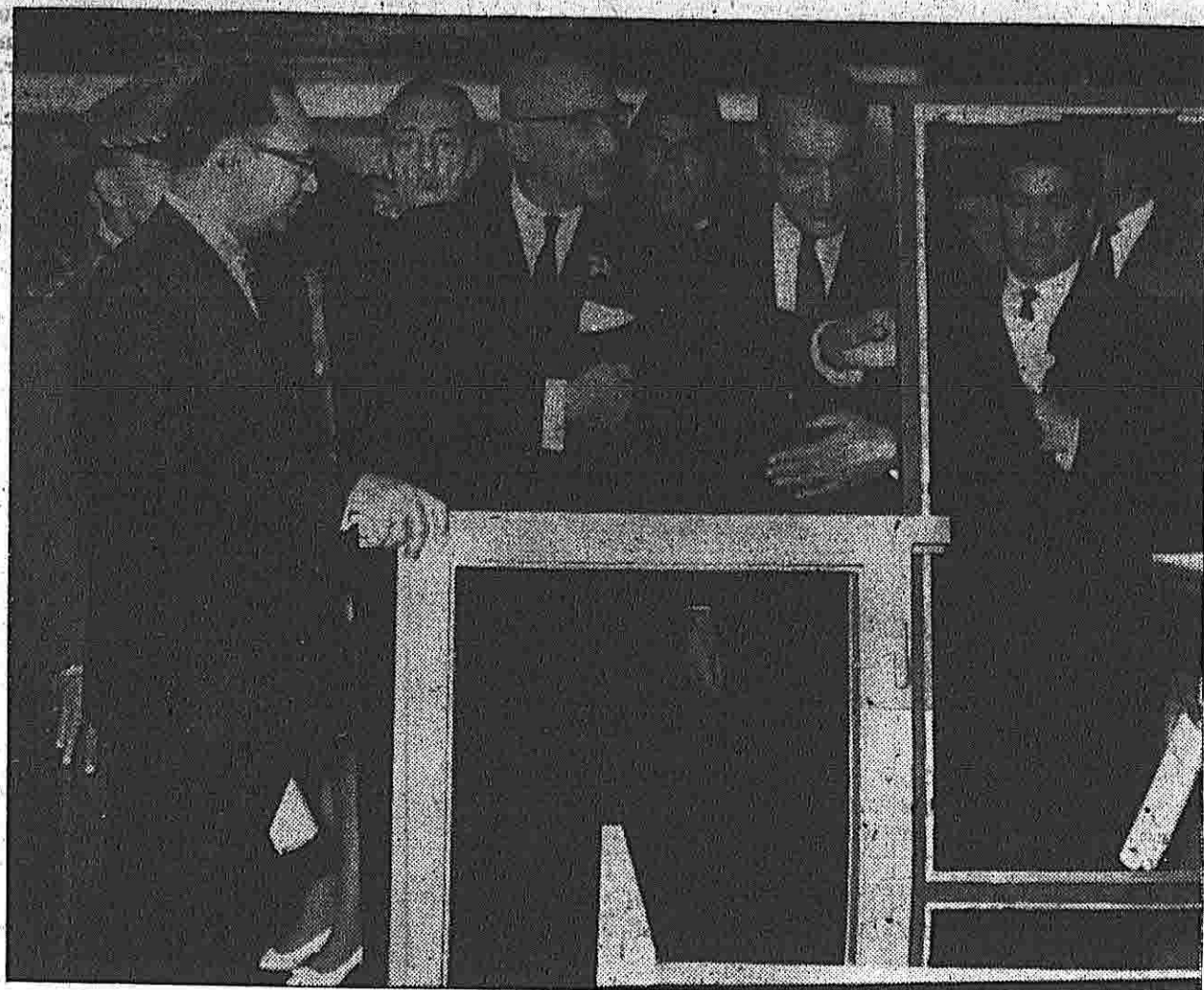
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His Majesty the King inspecting metal windows made by one of the newly established industrial companies.

Jashen Nendartoon Offers Many Interesting Displays

By A Staff Writer

The agricultural and industrial exhibition held this year on the occasion of the 49th anniversary of independence of Afghanistan was the biggest, most successful of all such exhibitions. There were many new items on display and for the first time some small, newly established private enterprises also took part.

There was a mixture of exhibitions—ranging from the pavilions of the various ministries to commercial houses. Some interesting pavilions included: the Afghan Textile Company; Taufiq Industrial Institute School; Secondary Technical School; Kabul Mechanics School; Kandahar Mechanics school; Khosht Mechanics School; The Women's Institute; Ahoo Shoe Company; Hussain Zadah Industrial Co. Limited; Raoufi Silk Manufacturing Institute; Prisons Industries; Hakim Carpentry and Lapidary; the Baghlan Sugar Factory; the Spinzar Company; the Afghan Construction Company; the Phiroz Industrial Institute; the Jaba Seraj Cement Company; Sufi Ghulam Rasoul Moebel Industries; and Noorzai Industrial Company.

The Ministries of Information and Culture, Agriculture and Irrigation, National Defence, Mines and Industries were among those ministries which had pavilions in the area.

The mechanical schools all had bits and pieces of spare parts and some small carpentry tools on display. However, this gives an impression that the schools are able to make spare parts for various machines only if samples are provided.

Some leather jackets and suits for women and men were on display in the Ahoo shoe, exhibit in addition to the shoes. They are made according to latest fashions, and some of the foreign ladies at the opening of the exhibition on the second day of Jashen were making enquiries about the leather suits.

The Hussain Zadah Limited Co. participated in the Jashen exhibition for the first time. The nylon socks and stockings they make are reasonably priced, of good quality and apparently popular.

The small Raoufi Silk Weaving Plant was interesting. The material they make is pure raw silk in different colours and designs. It reminds one of the raw silk material from which saris and bush shirts are made in India. The silk is obtained from silk worms in Afghanistan.

The pavilion of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation displayed the way silk is obtained in different centres of the ministry in the country.

The embroidery work and needle work on sale in the pavilion of the Women's Welfare Institute were extremely expensive. There is no doubt that the work done is of superb quality and most of the visitors to the pavilion liked it, but since the price is so high there is every doubt that the majority of it will be sold.

To give an example, Kandahar tablecloth an ordinary three meters by two meters with six napkins is priced between Af. 9,000 to 14,000. Since the institute already has employed staff and runs different departments to embroider and tailor, it will be far better if the prices are reduced to get a normal profit.

The pavilion of the prisons was another interesting one. The rugs they make are neatly made, of pure wool, and reasonably priced. They also had some other handloom goods and handicrafts on display.

The pavilion of the Institute for Blind offered the visitors a sad sight. Ironically, the poorest of all the pavilions, it offered sweets to

Business Review Of The Week

By A Staff Writer

During my visits to the agriculture and industrial pavilions at the Jashen grounds, tried to find out why there has been a drop in the sales of some of the commodities manufactured in the country.

There may be many causes—foreign competition, bad quality, high prices and bad management. But among the most significant is the lack of advertising.

We do make a lot of goods here now. Even a quick look at the items on display at the pavilions took me four hours. And it should be borne in mind that some enterprises in the capital and the provinces may not have been represented.

Where are all these industries during the 11 months of year? Who

knows about all of them? How can one get in touch with them if same product of theirs is needed. What prices do they charge these are some of the major questions which our businessmen should answer it.

I was astonished by the variety of goods on display, but also astounded that these goods are kept in hiding till Jashen.

All they need to get a good market is advertising. Even at the pavilions several commercial houses have not given their full names, addresses and telephone numbers. And it is not because they have such big sales and are so well established that they do not need advertising. Only a handful of them, such as the Afghan Textile Company, the Jangalak Factories, and the Afghan Woolen Industries can boast that they are well known. But these are also firms that do a lot of advertising.

We have to seek a remedy to the problem. The Chamber of Commerce of Afghanistan should devise ways to help the business commu-

nity in this respect. Advertising is an indispensable part of the management and administration of business in other parts of the world, and the Chamber of Commerce will do well to advise its members that their firms should have publicity and advertising departments.

Businessmen have done well to display their best products at the exhibition. But once the exhibition is over, one finds it difficult to find the goods displayed. We hope that the golden carpets, the well-designed and good-quality blankets and the lovely embroidery we saw will always be available.

The Chamber of Commerce should establish a centre to guide businessmen. It could have two tasks:

—To provide on-the-job training and guidance to businessmen in the private sector and

—To help devise methods to promote sales.

There was no bank in the exhibition halls to help foreign purchasers convert currencies. We hope these will be at the next Jashen.

Prefabs Built In Zinda Banan

The prefabricated housing factory has built nine modern houses in Baghe Bala and a number of beautiful apartment buildings in Zinda Banan. The company employs 2,490 hired labourers, 110 officials, and 54 foreign engineers.

The company has installed stone-breaking machinery which also makes sand and mixes cement. The company has many divisions.

The wall making branch operates under the guidance of a foreign expert. Forty-two men work in three shifts a day making walls of different sizes. This unit with its machines can make 16 walls 5.70 metres long and 3.20 metres wide and 12 cm. thick in 24 hours.

There is another branch which makes products to order. It has 45 hired workers and it provides cement materials. This branch too is guided by a foreign expert.

The employees work on eight hour shifts. Wages range from Af. 600 to 2500 monthly depending on their skill and experience.

The carpentry department has cutting, sawing, polishing, and pressing sections. It makes windows, doors, cabinets, closets etc. There are 12 workers engaged in the pressing section, 14 in polishing, 45 in joinery, and 14 on the large automatic saws.

The factory is now working on a 22 building housing district in Zinda Banan. Twelve buildings, each of which will house 46 families, have already been constructed.

Stores, garages, coffeehouses and cinemas are also included in this project.

The factory has also built a number of houses for the Construction and Mortgage Bank which are already sold and occupied.

The one leisure activity which does attract British executives is involvement in sport, but this is usually as a member of his office or works social club.

He does not favour team games like football, cricket, rugby or hockey, but opts for more individual pastimes like archery, golf, badminton, sailing and judo.

Only half the executives are even conscious of the need for exercise to offset the nervous stress and strains of business, and finally the danger of coronary thrombosis.

These cautious 50 per cent spend 35 sterling a year for a few hours a week at one of the many health clubs now appearing all over the country—and many admit that some of the time (REUTERS)

Forest Fires Heavy Toll

Forest fires are devouring some of the world's best timber—from the American west coast to Australia.

Chemical and mechanical means as well as helicopters and parachute jumpers are being used to fight the flames. But in the United States American Indians with their age-old methods have proved more effective than all the latest scientific equipment, according to National Forest Service officials in Washington.

New areas of Northwest America have been threatened by the massive blazes which have raged for two weeks in a 60 mile (207 sq. km.) area in Oregon, Washington, Montana in the United States and in Canada's British Columbia province. It is not talking shop.

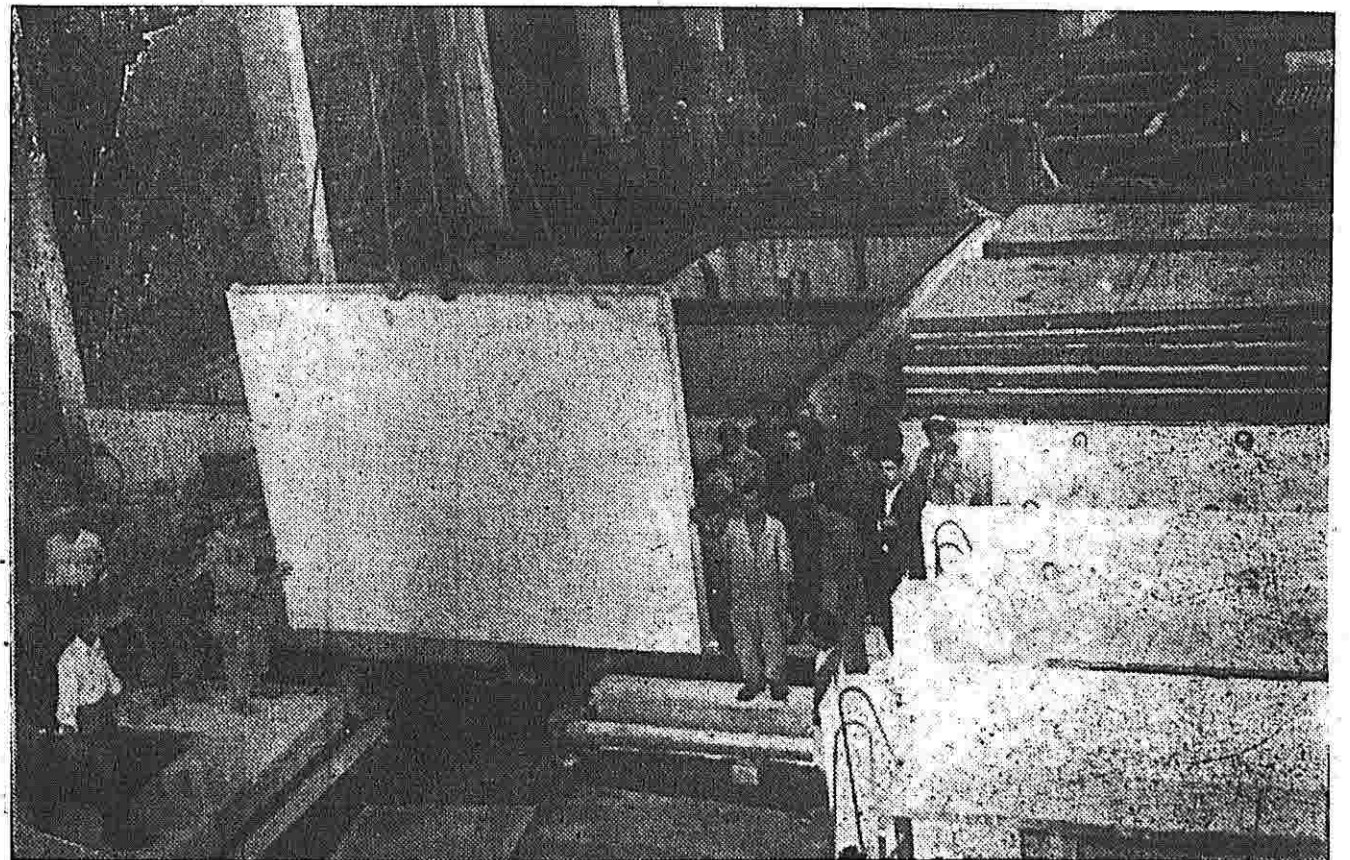
Known as "hot crews," American Indians are flown to wherever the fires are worst, the Washington officials said, adding that fires destroy about five million acres (2,020,000 hectares) annually in the U.S.

Last year timber losses alone were estimated at \$12 million (about 4,250,000 sterling) with damage to private property and recreation facilities boosting that figure considerably.

About 8,000 men and many water-bomber planes are fighting a conflagration in the four (Cond. on page 4)



A concrete panel on its way to the construction site.



Workers putting together panels produced at the Prefabricated Housing Factory.



The three day public holidays of Jashen was ended with a colourful display of fireworks. More is scheduled for Thursday evening when the nation observes Pashtoonistan Day.

World News In Brief

UNITED NATIONS, New York, Aug. 29, (Reuters).—Three states Monday asked the Special Committee on Colonialism to pass a resolution declaring that a referendum arranged by Britain in Gibraltar violated UN resolutions.

Chile, Iraq and Uruguay tabled a draft resolution proposing that Britain and Spain draw up a joint agreement to guarantee the rights of the population of the rock.

MOSCOW, Aug. 29, (Tass).—It has been officially announced that troops and fleets of Bulgaria, Rumania, and the USSR held a joint exercise on the territory of Bulgaria and in the western part of the Black Sea on August 20 to 27. The exercise was held in accordance with the plan of the joint command of the Warsaw Treaty armed forces and was directed by the Bulgarian Minister of National Defence General Dbrri Jurov.

BERLIN, Aug. 29, (DPA).—West Berlin Economics Senator (minister) Karl Koenig left here by air for Moscow at the invitation of the Soviet all-union commerce chamber. Koenig, the first member of the Berlin government to be officially invited to Moscow, will visit the international garment industry fair there. A number of West Berlin fashion firms have a joint exhibit on display at the show. He will also visit Leningrad.

DAMASCUS, Aug. 29, (DPA).—A delegation of Bertrand Russels international "War Crimes Tribunal" has arrived here to study the "savagery of Israeli aggression" against Syria during a one-week visit. The delegation, headed by the philosophers secretary Christopher Farley, was invited by the Inter-Arab Baath party night was disclosed in the press today.

MOSCOW, Aug. 29, (DPA). An automated coal mining machine assembly, claimed to be the first of its kind, will go into operation at an Ukrainian coal mine this year, it was announced Monday on the traditional Soviet miners day.

Tass news agency, reporting this, said more than 380 million tons of coal had been mined in the Soviet Union so far this year, well ahead of schedules.

TOKYO, Aug. 29, (DPA). Japanese crown prince Akihito here Sunday opened the ill-started Tokyo "universiade" sports event, delayed by torrential rains Saturday and marked by the absence of North Korea and most East bloc countries following a dispute about the designation of the North Korean team. Some 52,000 spectators watched the precision march-in of the about 1,000 athletes and officials.

HAMBURG, Aug. 29, (DPA).—Eight people died in two separate crashes of light aircraft Sunday in Hamburg and near Vienna. In Hamburg a private company plane with four West Germans aboard crashed into a house shortly after take-off, killing all aboard. In the Vienna crash of a sports plane, one Austrian woman and three men died in the blazing wreck of their craft.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29, (DPA).—The death toll from last week's liquid gas tanker lorry explosion in Belgian Martelange rose to fourteen this week.

ekend with two old women dying from their injuries. Police announced here.

CAIRO, Aug. 29, (AP).—An Israeli plane machinegunned a UAR fishing boat Monday 30 km. (19 miles) from Port Said, killing one fisherman and injuring three others, informed sources reported.

The boat has returned to harbour, the sources added. There was no official confirmation.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 29, (AP).—The Belgian government decided Monday night not to send Belgian technical advisers back to the Congo unless they are what the government called better protected while serving there.

It decided to keep in Belgium most of the 1,500 teachers, doctors, farm experts and other technical advisers who had returned from the Congo for the summer holidays.

KINSHASA, Congo, Aug. 29, (AP).—Units of the Congo's armed forces fired against one another near the governor's residence and a military camp diplomatic sources said Monday.

According to cables from the region, residents heard mortar and small arms fire Sunday from the home of Governor Jean Manzikala. Manzikala was in Kinshasa at the time conferring with President Joseph D. Mobutu.

BANGOR, Wales, Aug. 29, (Reuters).—The Beatles are "the greatest practical philosophers of this century," a Himalayan Yogi said Monday.

The mop-haired quartet, who have turned to contemplation and mysticism at the peak of their pop career, attended a seminar held by Maharshi Yogi here this weekend.

They left a day earlier than planned because of the sudden death of their manager, Brian Epstein, in London Sunday.

"Greatest Love -In" Bomb Scare Makes

BEDFORD, England, Aug. 28, (Reuters).—A hoax bomb scare and a few scattered fire alarms marked the second day of the great Hippy "love-in" the statly Woburn Abbey yesterday.

None of this perturbed the thousands of "flower children" thronging the 350 acres set aside for them on the picturesque estates near here of the Duke of Bedford.

By Sunday evening some 25,000 people had turned up for the three-day festival which had been billed "the world's greatest love-in."

Dressed in a bizarre variety of garments from old curtains to saris and sacks, thousands of the "flower children" camped out in the Woburn grounds overnight while pop music blared out over the countryside.

The Duchess of Bedford commented: "They are charming."

General Treasurer Dies At 90

By A Staff Writer
Nazar Mohammad, general treasurer of D'Afghanistan Bank whose signature stands on all banknotes hitherto issued by the bank, was buried this morning in Kole Chakan.

His death yesterday at the age of 90 ended a 70-year career in government service.

Nazar Mohammad has been the treasurer of the bank since its establishment 28 years ago. Sallahuddin Tarzi, vice president of the bank, told a Kabul Times reporter.

"He has been in government service for the past 70 years, joining it when he was 20 years old. He has served the nation since the time of His Majesty the late King Abdul Rahman," Tarzi said.

Nazar Mohammad, during his long career, received the Stor III Medal, the Wafa Medal and some letters of appreciation.

Cambodia Alleges US Provocation

PNOMPENH, Aug. 29, (Tass).—American and South Vietnamese troops committed a new provocation against neutral Cambodia. On August 24, they shelled Cambodian border posts and the villages on Koh Rokar and Koam Samnar Krom for five hours with guns and mortars.

Planes and patrol boats also took part in the provocation, penetrating into Cambodia's air space and territorial waters.

Encountering stiff resistance from Cambodian border troops, the enemy had to cease fire and retreat to South Vietnamese territory. A South Vietnamese patrol boat was damaged.

Haji Qurban Ali, furrier, has recently returned home from the Federal Republic of Germany, where he received long and adequate training with the Badish Aniline and Sodfabriken, Ludwig-shafen Rhein Orders for any karakul product, made to satisfy any taste, will be accepted.

Address Cottage Industry of Karakul, H. Qurban Ali, Baghban-Kucha, Kabul.
Tel: 23106



Mohammad Ebrahimi, an Afghan olympic wrestler shows seconds before he won the contest versus Indian wrestler Biari Lal.

FOREST FIRES

(Contd. from page 3)
Northwestern states. It was reported to have been caused by lightning.

However, 90 per cent of American fires are caused by people, officials said.

Canada is hit by about 6,000 forest fires annually. They gobble up an estimated 687,000 acres last year and more than one million acres so far this year.

The last year for which full figures for fire damage are available is 1965 when they amounted to \$8,313,546.

That year, Canada spent \$34 million on firefighting, in which aircraft and helicopters play a prominent part.

In Europe, Spain and Southern France have been worst hit. The latest Spanish blaze west of Madrid threatened to engulf three villages.

Forest fires cost Spain an average 200 million pesetas (1,200,000 sterling) a year. Almost total lack of water in the

wooded hills and mountains is one of the worst problems.

With 65 per cent of all fires in Spain the result of human carelessness, officials of the forest firefighting department of the Agriculture Ministry have launched a massive propaganda campaign.

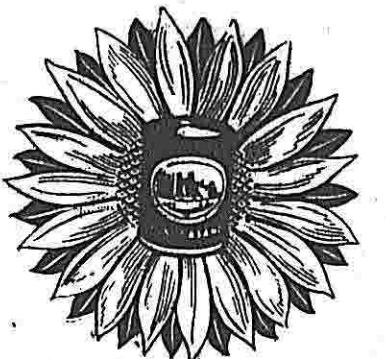
France uses Catalinas spraying four tons of water at a time and helicopters with 800-gallon (3,636-litre) water tanks to fight forest blazes which ravage 30,000 hectares (75,000 acres) of forests annually.

Bush fires in the 10 years to 1964-65 caused at least 16 million sterling worth of damage in Australia, according to a government report, and the damage is rising. In 1964-65 bushfire damage was estimated at four million sterling.

While no figures have been issued for the current year, the Tasmanian minister for forests, Sidney Ward, estimated in May that the disastrous blaze on the island last February had caused 4,800,000 sterling damage.

Kabul University has 1450 Marks offer from Heinemann for 100 kg. of water softener. Interested parties may submit their bids to Purchasing Office.

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